Exhibit W

Exhibit A-15

Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 6,757,068 ("'068 Patent")¹ under Pre-AIA Section 102 or Section 103 in view of InterSense IS-300 Motion Tracker ("InterSense IS-300")²

InterSense IS-300 was publicly available at least as of 1996. Plaintiffs assert a priority date of January 28, 2000 for the '068 Patent. Even assuming that the '068 Patent is entitled to this priority date, InterSense IS-300 qualifies as prior art under at least pre-AIA Sections 102(a) and (b) to the '068 Patent.

As described herein, the asserted claims of the '068 Patent are invalid (a) under one or more sections of 35 U.S.C. § 102 as anticipated expressly or inherently by InterSense IS-300 (including the documents incorporated into InterSense IS-300 by reference) and (b) under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious in view of InterSense IS-300 standing alone and, additionally, in combination with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or other prior art, including but not limited to the prior art identified in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and the prior art described in the claim charts attached in Exhibits A-1 – A-29. With respect to the proposed modifications to InterSense IS-300, as of the priority date of the '068 Patent, such modification would have been obvious to try, an obvious combination of prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results, a simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results, a use of known techniques to improve a similar devices or method in the same way, an application of a known technique to a known device or method ready for improvement to yield predictable results, a variation of a known work in one field of endeavor for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces with variations that are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art, and/or obvious in view of teachings, suggestions, and motivations in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify or combine the prior art references.

1

Discovery in this case is ongoing and, accordingly, this invalidity chart is not to be considered final. Defendants have conducted the invalidity analysis herein without having fully undergone claim construction and a *Markman* hearing. By charting the prior art against the claim(s) herein, Defendants are not admitting nor agreeing to Plaintiffs' interpretation of the claims at issue in this case. Additionally, these charts provide representative examples of portions of the charted references that disclose the indicated limitations under Plaintiffs' application of the claims; additional portions of these references other than the representative examples provided herein may also disclose the indicated limitation(s) and Defendants contend that the asserted claim(s) are invalid in light of the charted reference(s) as a whole. Defendants reserve the right to rely on additional citations or sources of evidence that also may be applicable, or that may become applicable in light of claim construction, changes in Plaintiffs' infringement contentions, and/or information obtained during discovery as the case progresses. Further, by submitting these invalidity contentions, Defendants do not waive and hereby expressly reserve their right to raise other invalidity defenses, including but not limited to defenses under Sections 101 and 112. Defendants reserve the right to amend or supplement this claim chart at a later date, including after the Court's order construing disputed claim terms.

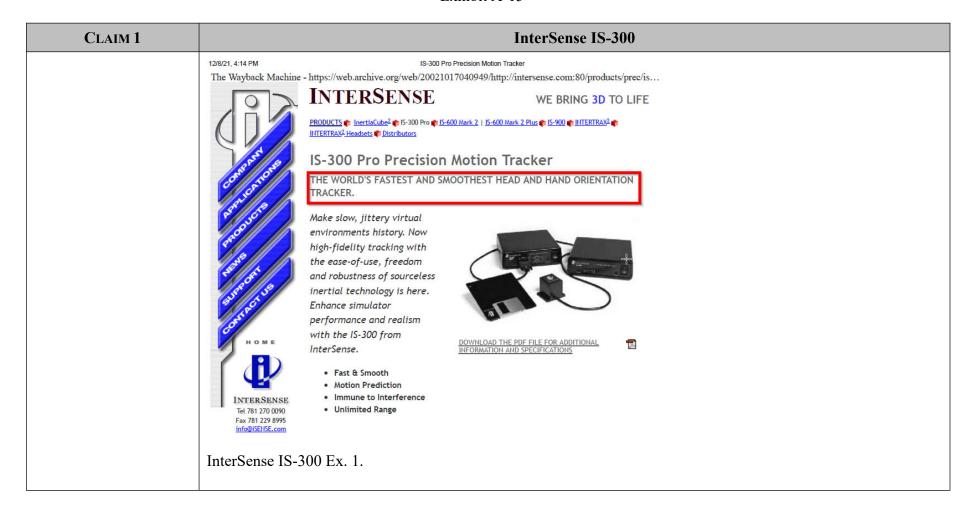
The claim limitations described herein were disclosed by the InterSense IS-300 as of the earliest priority date of the '068 patent. For instance: IS-300 Pro Precision Motion Tracker, INTERSENSE (last updated June 4, 2002), https://web.archive.org/web/20021017040949/http://intersense.com/products/prec/is300/is300pro.htm ("InterSense IS-300 Ex. 1"); IS-300 Precision Motion Tracker, INTERSENSE, http://www.mindflux.com.au/products/isense/is300.pdf ("InterSense IS-300 and IS-300 Pro Systems Firmware versions 3.0161 and above, INTERSENSE (1999), http://www.mindflux.com.au/products/isense/is300.pdf ("InterSense IS-300 Ex. 3"); and IS-300 Precision Motion Tracker, INTERSENSE (Nov. 12, 1997), https://web.archive.org/web/19980119142206/http://www.isense.com:80/products.html ("InterSense IS-300 Ex. 4").

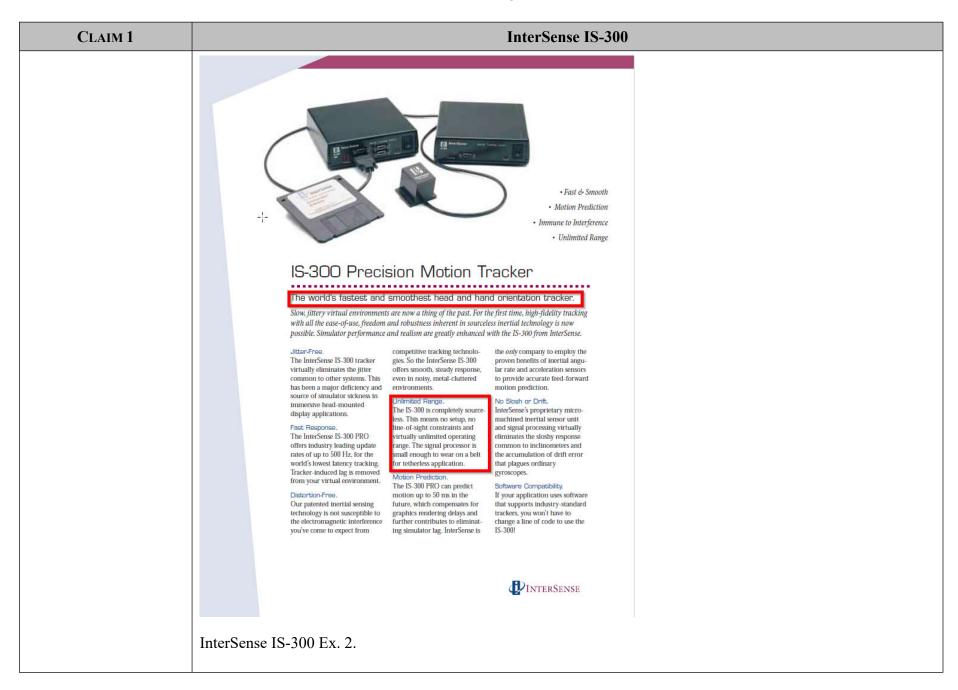
Exhibit A-15

All cross-references should be understood to include material that is cross-referenced within the cross-reference. Where a particular figure is cited, the citation should be understood to encompass the caption and description of the figure as well as any text relating to or describing the figure. Conversely, where particular text referring to a figure is cited, the citation should be understood to include the figure as well.

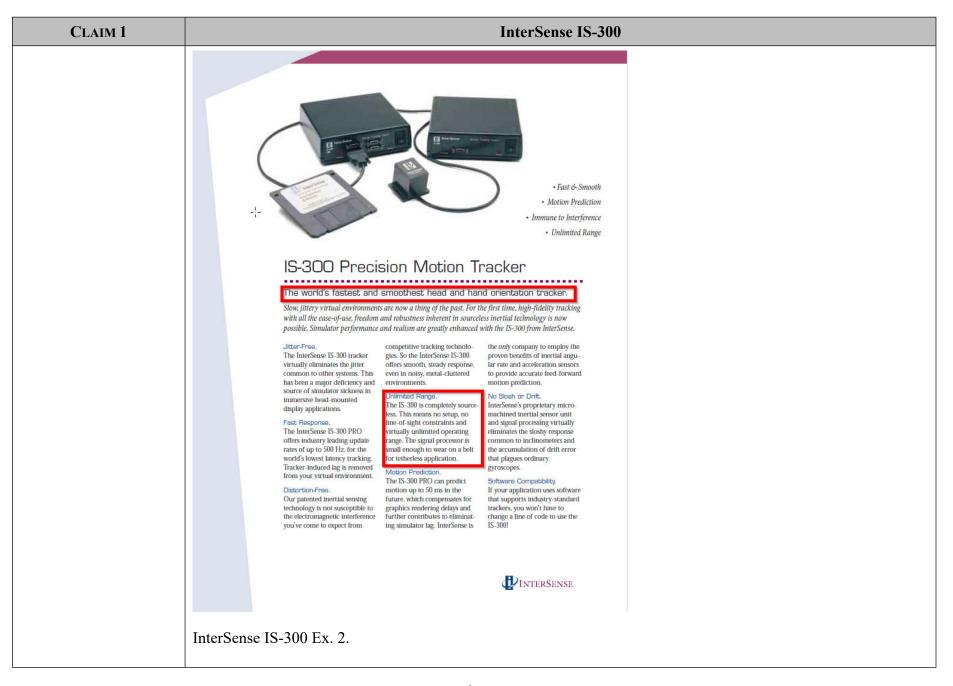
A. INDEPENDENT CLAIM 1

CLAIM 1	InterSense IS-300
[1.pre] A method comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, a method.
	No party has yet asserted that the preamble is limiting, nor has the Court construed the preamble as limiting. However, to the extent that the preamble is limiting, it is disclosed by InterSense IS-300.
	In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
	See, e.g.:





CLAIM 1	InterSense IS-300		
	See also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.		
[1.a] mounting a sourceless orientation tracker on a user's head, and	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, mounting a sourceless orientation tracker on a user's head. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.		
	See, e.g.: 12021, 4:44 PM 15-300 Pto Phedicion Moden Trades The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/20021017040949/http://intersense.com/80/products/prec/is INTERSENSE WE BRING 3D TO LIFE PRODUCTS © Inetticated © 6-300 Pto @ 15-500 Medit 2 15-500 Medit 2 Pto @ 15-500 @ INTERTBAS! © INTERRAL Headest © Particulated Section Motion Tracker THE WORLD'S FASTEST AND SMOOTHEST HEAD AND HAND ORIENTATION TRACKER. Make slaw, jittery virtual environments history, Now high-fidelity tracking with the ease-of-use, freedom and robustness of sourceless inertial technology is here. Enhance simulator performance and realism with the #15-300 from interSense. INTERSENSE INTERS		



CLAIM 1	InterSense IS-300
	See also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
[1.b] using a position tracker to track a position of a first localized feature associated with a limb of the user relative to the user's head.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, using a position tracker to track a position of a first localized feature associated with a limb of the user relative to the user's head. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.: 158-300 Pro Presidon Motor Tader The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/200210/T0400449/http://intersense.com/80/products/prec/is INTERSENSE WE BRING 3D TO LIFE PROTECT InterSense IS-300 Pro Precision Motion Tracker The Work Dischards Interded Interde

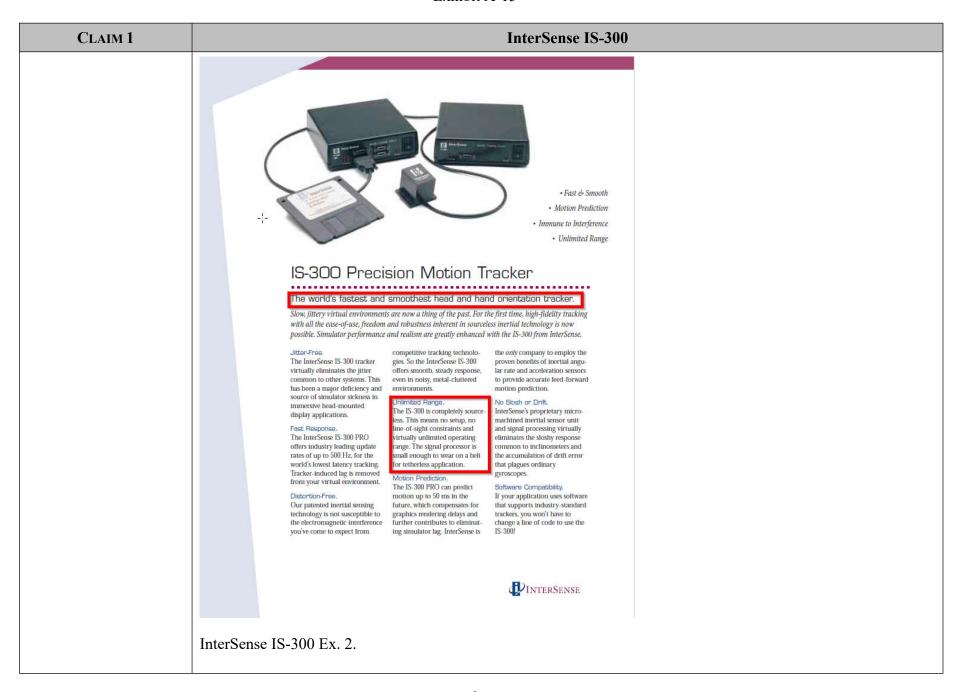


Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 1	InterSense IS-300		
	Specifications as	nd Performance Ch	naracteristics
	Performance Specification	15	
	Degrees of Freedom	Yaw, pitch, and roll	€
	Angular Range	All orientations	
	Maximum Angular Rate:	1200°/sec	
	Angular Resolution:	0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	T. C	DG 222G 14 1 4	11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1
	Interface:		able baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with ind	ustry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

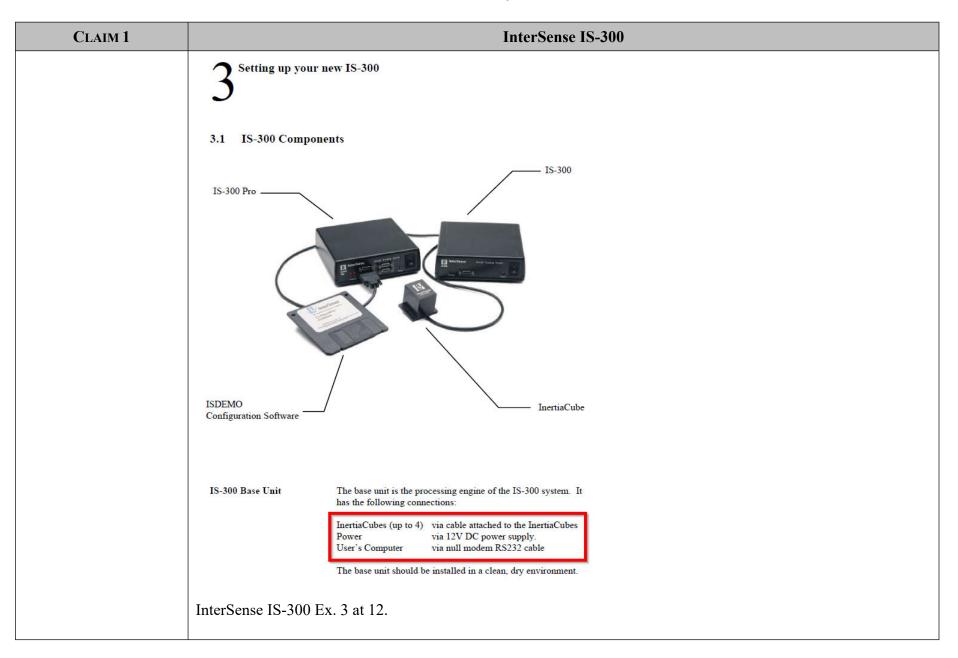
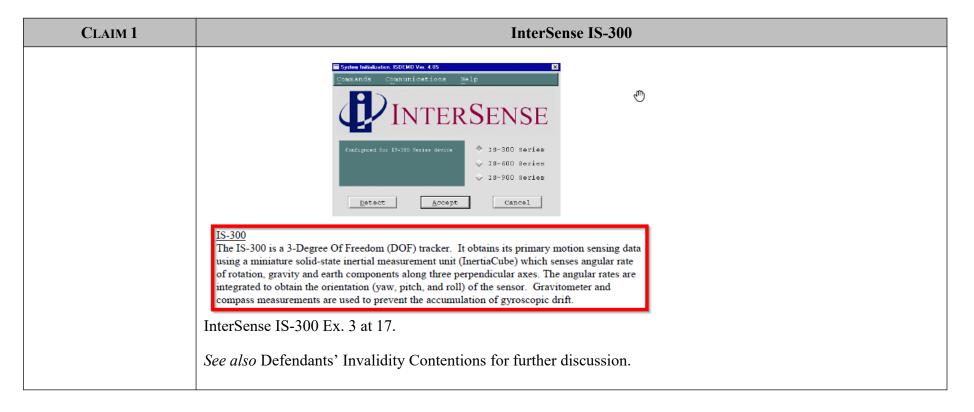


Exhibit A-15



B. DEPENDENT CLAIM 2

CLAIM 2	InterSense IS-300
[2] The method of claim 1 in which the first localized feature associated with the limb comprises a point on a hand-held object or a point on a hand-mounted	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1 in which the first localized feature associated with the limb comprises a point on a handheld object or a point on a hand-mounted object or a point on a hand. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 13 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 2	InterSense IS-300
object or a point on a hand.	

C. DEPENDENT CLAIM 4

CLAIM 4	InterSense IS-300
[4] The method of claim 2, wherein the first localized feature is on a ring.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 2, wherein the first localized feature is on a ring. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 2, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

D. DEPENDENT CLAIM 5

CLAIM 5	InterSense IS-300
[5] The method of claim 1 further comprising using the position tracker to determine a distance between the first localized feature and a second localized feature associated with the user's head.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1 further comprising using the position tracker to determine a distance between the first localized feature and a second localized feature associated with the user's head. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

E. DEPENDENT CLAIM 7

CLAIM 7	InterSense IS-300
[7] The method of claim 1 in which the position tracker comprises an electro-optical system that tracks LEDs, optical sensors or reflective marks.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1 in which the position tracker comprises an electro-optical system that tracks LEDs, optical sensors or reflective marks. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

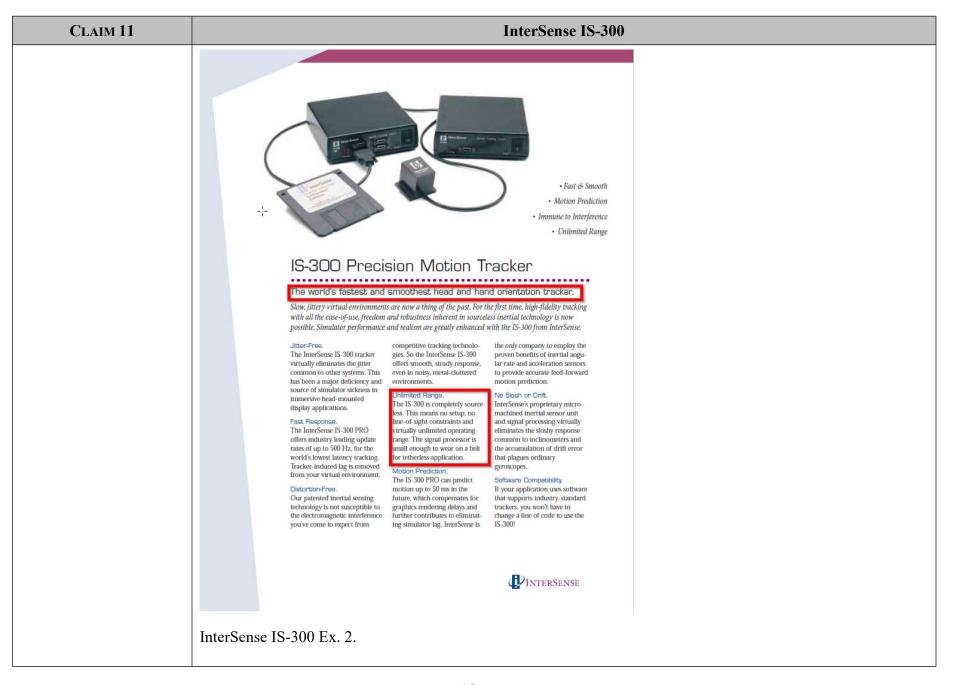
F. DEPENDENT CLAIM 8

CLAIM 8	InterSense IS-300
[8] The method of claim 1 in which the position tracker comprises a video machine-vision device that recognizes the first localized feature.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1 in which the position tracker comprises a video machine-vision device that recognizes the first localized feature. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

G. DEPENDENT CLAIM 11

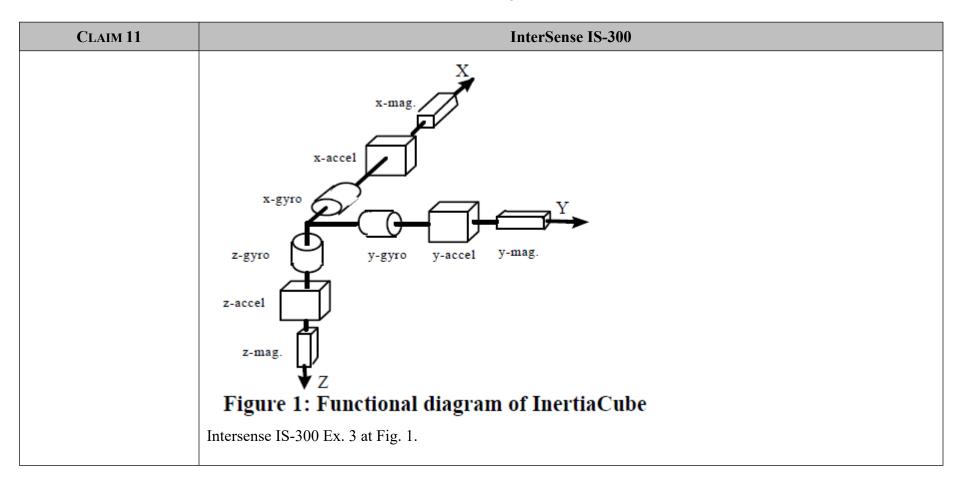
CLAIM 11	InterSense IS-300
[11] The method of claim 1 in which the sourceless orientation	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1 in which the sourceless orientation tracker comprises an inertial sensor. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.

CLAIM 11	InterSense IS-300
tracker comprises an inertial sensor.	See, e.g.: 12821.4.14 PM



CLAIM 11	InterSense IS-300
	Theory of Operations
	Congratulations for buying the finest orientation tracker on the market! This technology offers you several advantages:
	 Very low latency Unlimited range Prediction based on directly sensed motion derivatives Smooth, jitter-free tracking
	The IS-300 is an inertial 3-DOF (Degree of Freedom) orientation tracking system. It obtains its primary motion sensing using a miniature solid-state inertial measurement unit (called an InertiaCube TM) which senses angular rate of rotation, gravity and earth magnetic field along three perpendicular axes. The angular rates are integrated to obtain the orientation (yaw, pitch, and roll) of the sensor. Gravitometer and compass measurements are used to prevent the accumulation of gyroscopic drift.
	1.1 InertiaCube TM integrated inertial instrument
	The InertiaCube is a monolithic part based on micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technology involving no spinning wheels that might generate noise, inertial forces and mechanical failures. The InertiaCube simultaneously measures 9 physical properties, namely angular rates, linear accelerations, and magnetic field components along all 3 axes. Micro-miniature vibrating elements are employed to measure all the angular rate components and linear accelerations, with integral electronics and solid-state magnetometers. The magnetometers are included for optional yaw drift correction in the sourceless inertial orientation mode only. The geometry and composition of these elements are proprietary, but the functional performance of the multisensor unit can be understood sufficiently by reference to the equivalent diagram in Figure 1. Intersense IS-300 Ex. 3 at p.6.

Exhibit A-15



Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 19 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 11	InterSense IS-300		
	2 Specifications an	nd Performance Ch	aracteristics
	Performance Specification	s	
	Degrees of Freedom	Yaw, pitch, and roll	•
	Angular Range	All orientations	<u> </u>
	Maximum Angular Rate:	1200°/sec	
	Angular Resolution:	0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	Interface:	RS-232C with selectal	ble baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with indu	stry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

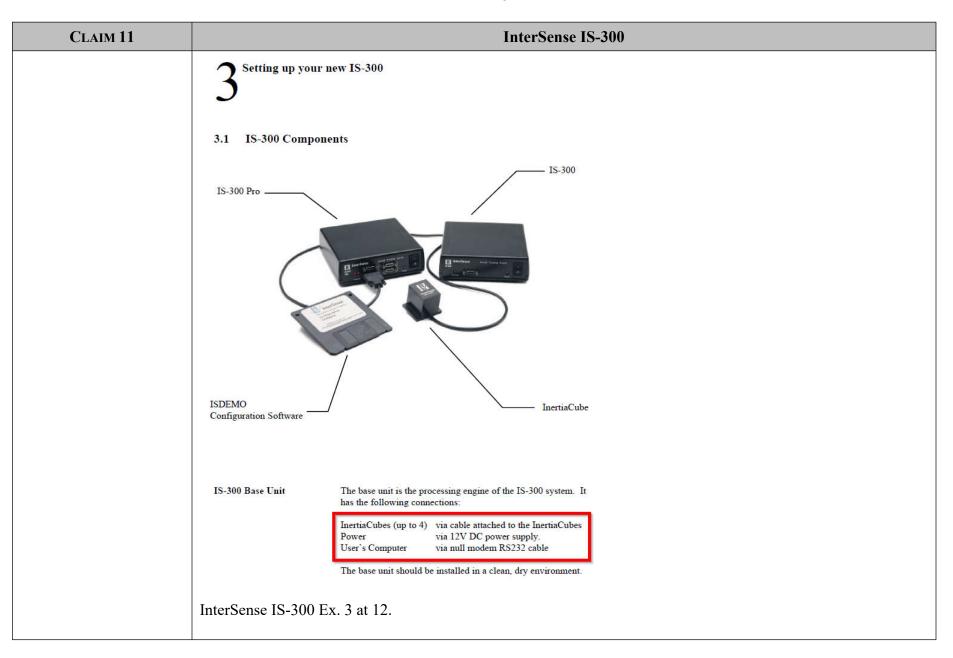
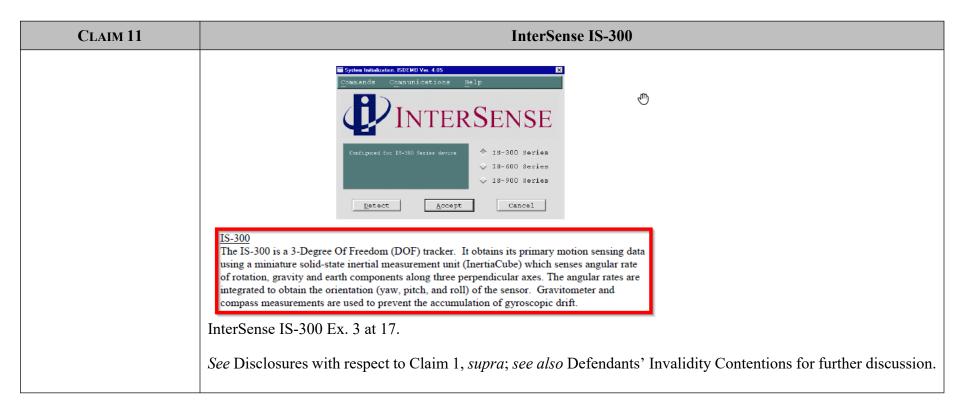
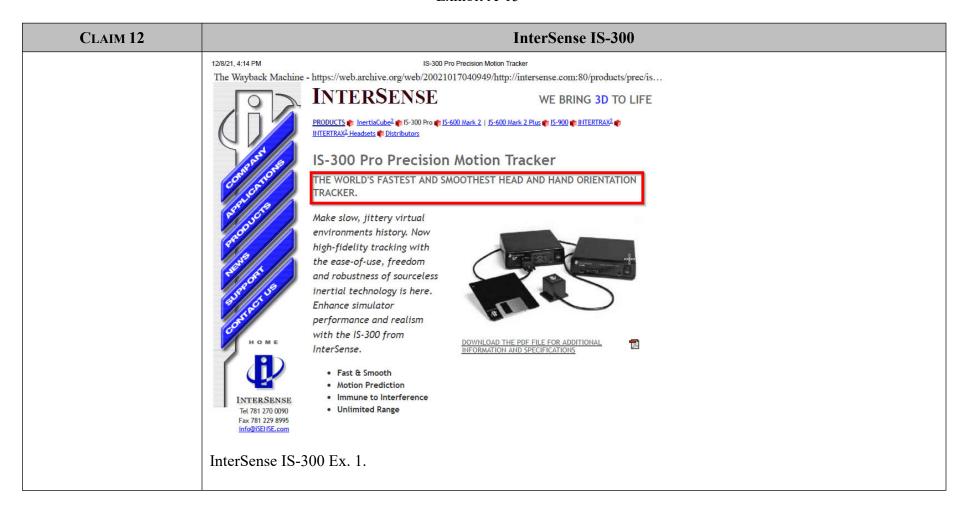


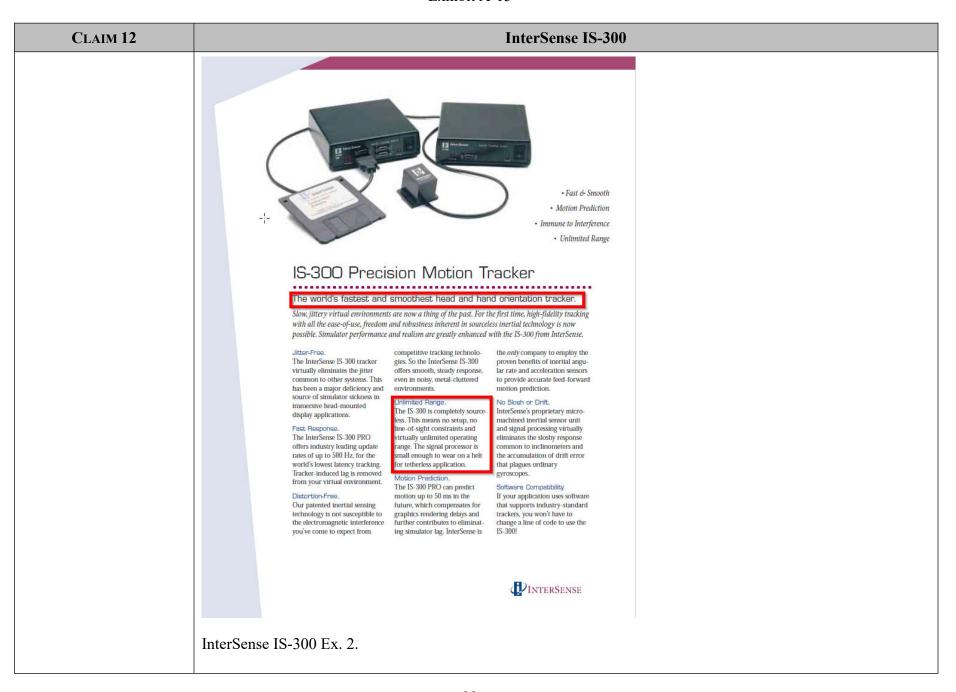
Exhibit A-15



H. DEPENDENT CLAIM 12

CLAIM 12	InterSense IS-300
[12] The method of claim 1 in which the sourceless orientation tracker comprises a tilt-sensor.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1 in which the sourceless orientation tracker comprises a tilt-sensor. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.:





Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 24 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 12	InterSense IS-300		
	2 Specifications an	nd Performance Ch	aracteristics
	Performance Specification	s	
	Degrees of Freedom	Yaw, pitch, and roll	•
	Angular Range	All orientations	<u> </u>
	Maximum Angular Rate:	1200°/sec	
	Angular Resolution:	0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	Interface:	RS-232C with selecta	ble baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with indu	sstry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

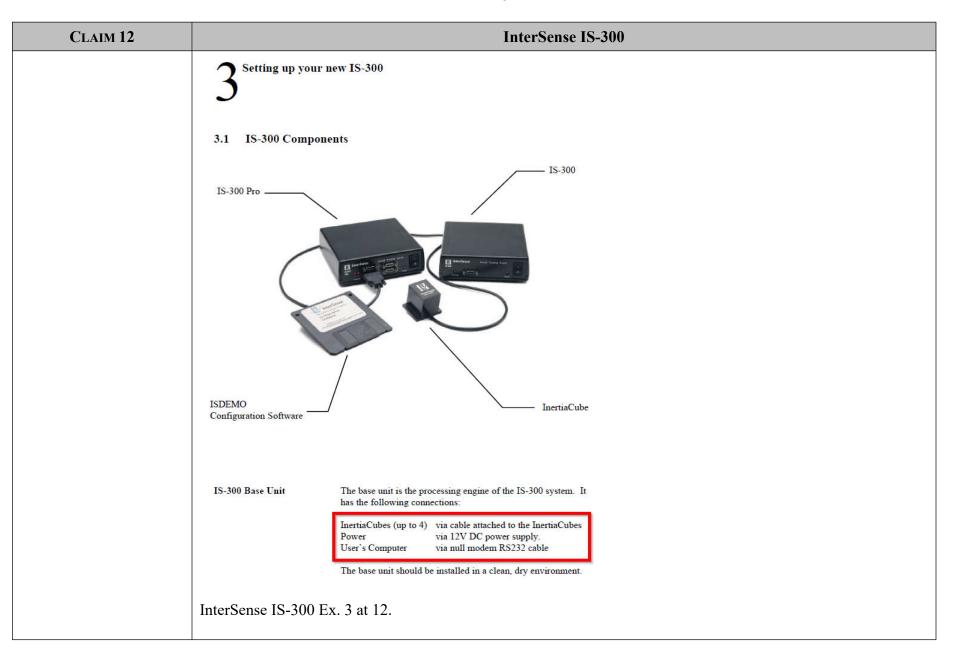
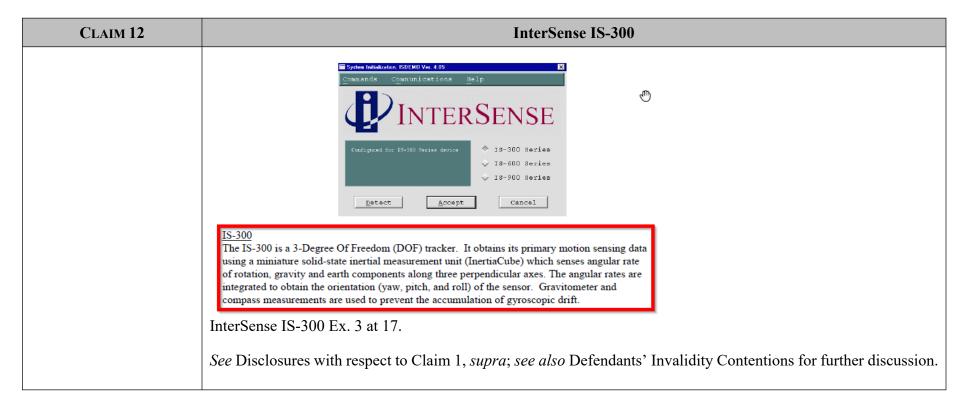


Exhibit A-15



I. DEPENDENT CLAIM 14

CLAIM 14	InterSense IS-300
[14] The method of claim 1 further comprising: mounting a display device on the user's head; and	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1 further comprising mounting a display device on the user's head, and displaying a first object at a first position on the display device. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 27 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 14	InterSense IS-300
displaying a first object at a first position on the display device.	

J. DEPENDENT CLAIM 15

CLAIM 15	InterSense IS-300
[15] The method of claim 14 further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 14 further comprising changing the orientation of the display device, and after changing the orientation of the display device, redisplaying the first object at a second position on the display device based on the change in orientation. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the
changing the orientation of the display device; and	other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
after changing the orientation of the display device, redisplaying the first object at a second position on the display device based on the change in orientation.	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

K. DEPENDENT CLAIM 16

CLAIM 16	InterSense IS-300
[16] The method of claim 15, wherein the	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 15, wherein the second position is determined so as to make the position of the first object

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 16	InterSense IS-300
second position is determined so as to make the position of the first object appear to be fixed relative to a first coordinate reference frame, which frame does not rotate with the display device during said changing of the orientation of the display device.	appear to be fixed relative to a first coordinate reference frame, which frame does not rotate with the display device during said changing of the orientation of the display device. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 15, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

L. DEPENDENT CLAIM 17

CLAIM 17	InterSense IS-300
[17] The method of claim 16, wherein the first object is displayed in response to a signal from a computer.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 16, wherein the first object is displayed in response to a signal from a computer. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 17, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Exhibit A-15

M. DEPENDENT CLAIM 18

CLAIM 18	InterSense IS-300
[18] The method of claim 17, further comprising: mounting a wearable computer on the user's	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 17, further comprising mounting a wearable computer on the user's body, and wherein the first object is displayed in response to a signal from the wearable computer. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
body, and wherein the first object is displayed in response to a signal from the wearable computer.	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 17, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

N. DEPENDENT CLAIM 19

CLAIM 19	InterSense IS-300
[19] The method of claim 15, further comprising displaying a portion of a virtual environment on the	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 15, further comprising displaying a portion of a virtual environment on the display device. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 15, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
display device.	see Disclosures with respect to Claim 13, supra; see also Defendants. Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

O. DEPENDENT CLAIM 20

CLAIM 20	InterSense IS-300
[20] The method of claim 19, further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 19, further comprising displaying a portion of the virtual environment on the display device before changing the orientation of the display device, and displaying a different portion of the virtual environment on the display device after changing the orientation of the display device. In the alternative, this element would be
displaying a portion of the virtual environment on the display device	obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
before changing the orientation of the display device, and displaying a different portion of the virtual environment on the display device after changing the orientation	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 20, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
of the display device.	

P. DEPENDENT CLAIM 23

CLAIM 23	InterSense IS-300
[23] The method of claim 15, further comprising displaying a graphical user interface for a computer on the display device.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 15, further comprising displaying a graphical user interface for a computer on the display device. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 15, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Q. DEPENDENT CLAIM 24

CLAIM 24	InterSense IS-300
[24] The method of claim 23, wherein the first object is a window, icon or menu in the graphical user interface.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 23, wherein the first object is a window, icon or menu in the graphical user interface. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 23, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

R. DEPENDENT CLAIM 25

CLAIM 25	InterSense IS-300
[25] The method of claim 23, wherein the first object is a pointer for the graphical user interface.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 23, wherein the first object is a pointer for the graphical user interface. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 23, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

S. DEPENDENT CLAIM 26

CLAIM 26	InterSense IS-300
[26] The method of claim 16, further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 16, further comprising changing the position of the first localized feature relative to the position tracker, and after changing the position of the first localized feature, redisplaying the first object at a second position on the display device determined based on the change in the position of the first localized feature. In the alternative,
changing the position of the first localized feature	

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 26	InterSense IS-300
relative to the position tracker; and	this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
after changing the position of the first localized feature, redisplaying the first object at a second position on the display device determined based on the change in the position of the first localized feature.	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 16, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

T. DEPENDENT CLAIM 27

CLAIM 27	InterSense IS-300
[27] The method of claim 26, further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 26 further comprising displaying a second object on the display device, wherein after changing the position of the first localized feature, the displayed position of the second object on the display device does not change in response to the change in the position of the first localized feature. In the alternative, this element would
displaying a second object on the display device, wherein	be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
after changing the position of the first localized feature, the displayed position of the second object on the display device does not	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 16, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 33 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 27	InterSense IS-300
change in response to the change in the position of the first localized feature.	

U. DEPENDENT CLAIM 28

CLAIM 28	InterSense IS-300
[28] The method of claim 26, wherein the second position is determined so as to make the position of the first object appear to coincide with the position of the first localized feature as seen or felt by the user.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 26, wherein the second position is determined so as to make the position of the first object appear to coincide with the position of the first localized feature as seen or felt by the user. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 26, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

V. DEPENDENT CLAIM 29

CLAIM 29	InterSense IS-300
[29] The method of claim 17, further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 17, further comprising changing the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame in response to a signal being received by the computer. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the
changing the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame in response to a signal	knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 17, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 29	InterSense IS-300
being received by the computer.	

W. DEPENDENT CLAIM 30

CLAIM 30	InterSense IS-300
[30] The method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a change in the position of the first localized feature.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a change in the position of the first localized feature. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 29, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

X. DEPENDENT CLAIM 31

CLAIM 31	InterSense IS-300
[31] The method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a signal representative of the location of the user.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a signal representative of the location of the user. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 29, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Y. DEPENDENT CLAIM 32

CLAIM 32	InterSense IS-300
[32] The method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a signal representative of a destination.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a signal representative of a destination. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 29, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Z. DEPENDENT CLAIM 33

CLAIM 33	InterSense IS-300
[33] The method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a signal representative of a change in the user's immediate surroundings.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, method of claim 29, wherein the orientation of the first coordinate reference frame is changed in response to a signal representative of a change in the user's immediate surroundings. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 29, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

AA. DEPENDENT CLAIM 35

CLAIM 35	InterSense IS-300
[35] The method of claim 27, wherein redisplaying the first object further comprises changing the apparent size of the first object according to the change in position of the first localized feature.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 27, wherein redisplaying the first object further comprises changing the apparent size of the first object according to the change in position of the first localized feature. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 35, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

BB. DEPENDENT CLAIM 41

CLAIM 41	InterSense IS-300
[41] The method of claim 16, further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 16, further comprising displaying the first object at a third position, after displaying the first object at the third position, changing the orientation of the display, and after changing the orientation of the display, continuing to display the first object at the third position. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over
displaying the first object at a third position;	InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
after displaying the first object at the third position, changing the orientation of the display; and	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 16, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
after changing the orientation of the display, continuing to	

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 41	InterSense IS-300
display the first object at the third position.	

CC. DEPENDENT CLAIM 45

CLAIM 45	InterSense IS-300
[45] The method of claim 1, further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1, further comprising positioning the first localized feature at a first point, positioning the first localized feature at a second point, and calculating the distance between the first point and the second point. In the
positioning the first localized feature at a first point;	alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
positioning the first localized feature at a second point; and	
calculating the distance between the first point and the second point.	

DD. DEPENDENT CLAIM 46

CLAIM 46	InterSense IS-300
[46] The method of claim 1, further comprising: determining a position vector of the first	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1, further comprising determining a position vector of the first localized feature relative to a second localized feature associated with the user's head, and transforming the position vector based on an orientation of the user's head. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the act.
localized feature relative to a second localized feature associated with the user's head; and	in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
transforming the position vector based on an orientation of the user's head.	

EE. DEPENDENT CLAIM 47

CLAIM 47	InterSense IS-300
[47] The method of claim 46, further comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 46, further comprising setting an assumed position for the user's head in a coordinate system, and setting a position for the first localized feature in the coordinate system based on the assumed position of the user's head and said position vector. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in
setting an assumed position for the user's head in a coordinate	light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
system; and	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 46, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 39 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 47	InterSense IS-300
setting a position for the first localized feature in the coordinate system based on the assumed position of the user's head and said position vector.	

FF.DEPENDENT CLAIM 48

CLAIM 48	InterSense IS-300
[48] The method of claim 47, where setting a position for the first localized feature further comprises:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 47, where setting a position for the first localized feature further comprises measuring the orientation of the user's head relative to a fixed frame of reference. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art.
measuring the orientation of the user's head relative to a fixed frame of reference.	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 47, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

GG. DEPENDENT CLAIM 50

CLAIM 50	InterSense IS-300
[50] The method of claim 1, wherein the sourceless orientation	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 1, wherein the sourceless orientation tracker comprises a first inertial sensor, and further comprising mounting a second inertial sensor elsewhere on the user's body or in an object held by the user, and

CLAIM 50	InterSense IS-300		
tracker comprises a first inertial sensor, and further comprising: mounting a second inertial sensor elsewhere on the user's body or in an object held by the user; and tracking the position of one inertial sensor relative to the other.	tracking the position of one inertial sensor relative to the other. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.: 128/21,4-14 PM IS-300 Pro Precision Motion Tracker The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/20021017040949/http://intersense.com:80/products/prec/is INTERSENSE WE BRING 3D TO LIFE PRODUCTS © Interdiculate © 18-300 Pro © 18-400 Mark 2 18-400 Mark 2 Plus © 18-900 © INTERTRACE © I		
	Enhance simulator performance and realism with the IS-300 from InterSense. DOWNLOAD THE PDF FILE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND SPECIFICATIONS		
	Fast & Smooth Motion Prediction INTERSENSE Tel 781 270 0090 Fax 781 229 8995 info@ISE/ISE.com		
	InterSense IS-300 Ex. 1.		

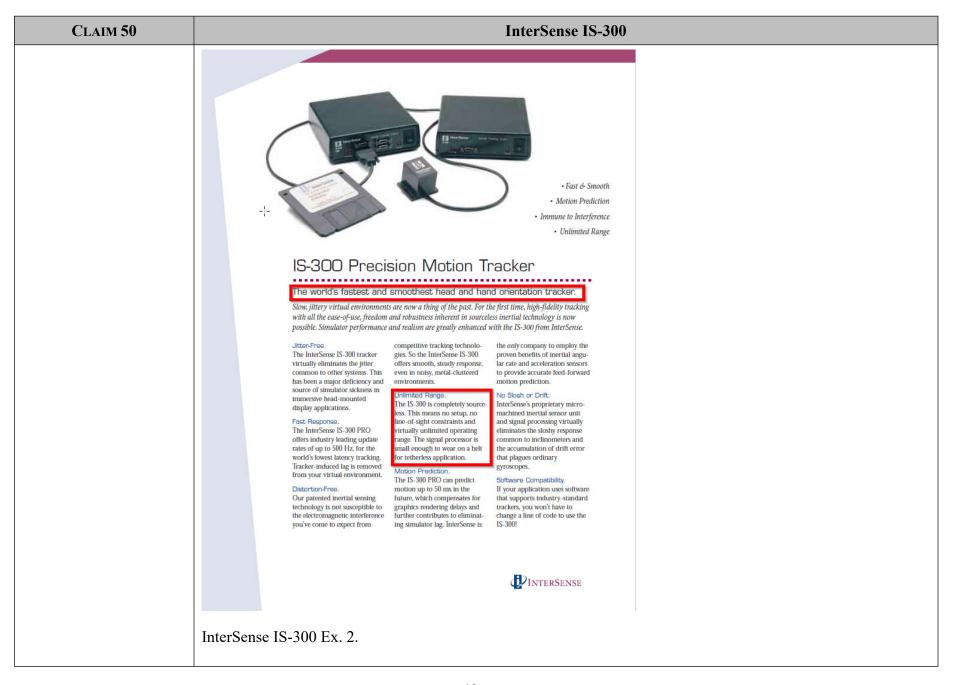


Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 50			InterSense IS-300
	2 Specifications an	nd Performance Ch	aracteristics
	Performance Specification	s	
	Degrees of Freedom	Yaw, pitch, and roll	•
	Angular Range	All orientations	
	Maximum Angular Rate:	1200°/sec	
	Angular Resolution:	0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	Interface:	RS-232C with selecta	ple baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with indu	stry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

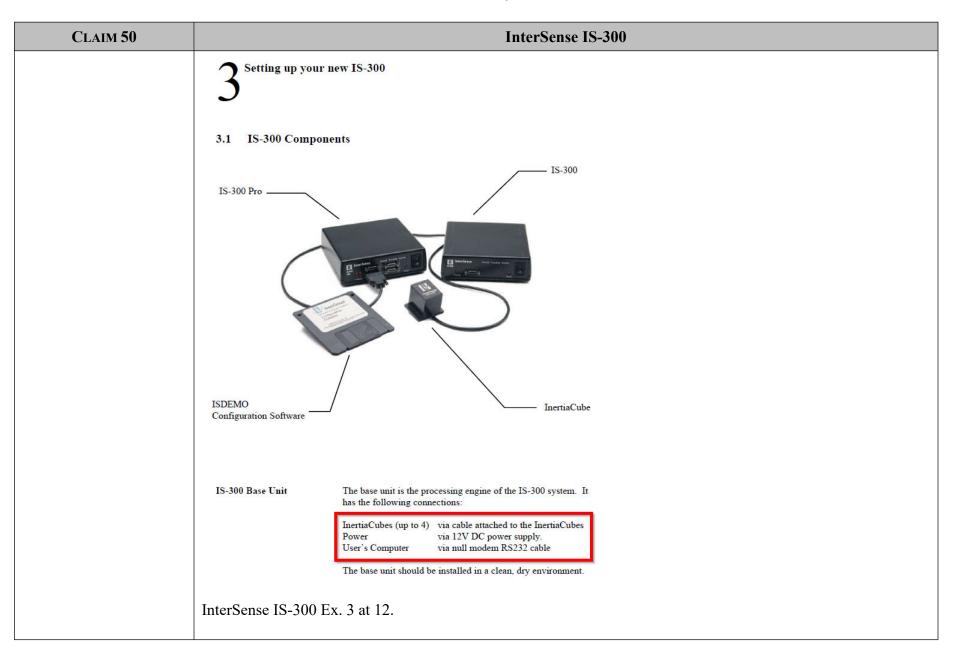


Exhibit A-15

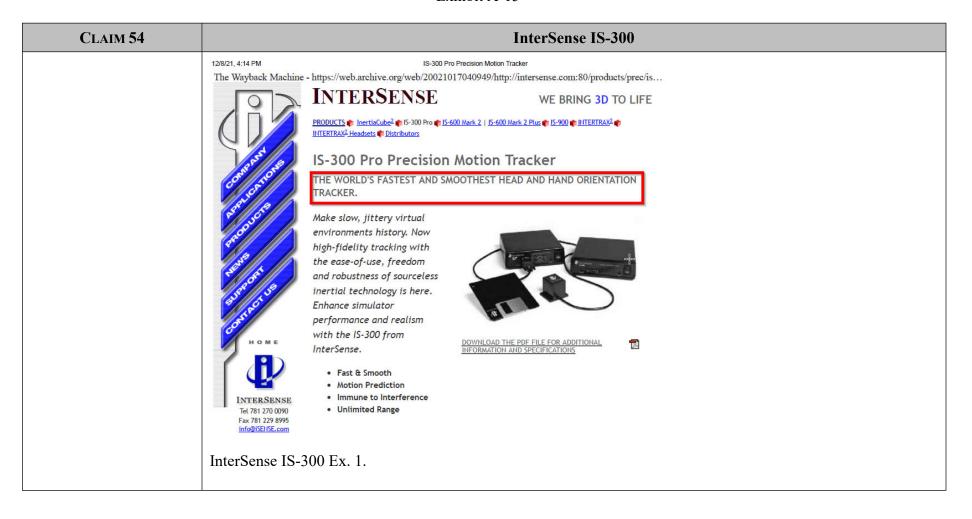
CLAIM 50	InterSense IS-300		
	InertiaCube Number	InterSense trackers support up to 4 InertiaCubes. You must assign and InertiaCube to the station in order to track orientation.	
	InterSense IS-300 Ex. 3 at 23.		
		INTERSENSE **Solution Series device **Solution Series **Solution	
	using a miniature solid-state inertial mea of rotation, gravity and earth components	OOF) tracker. It obtains its primary motion sensing data surement unit (InertiaCube) which senses angular rate is along three perpendicular axes. The angular rates are in pitch, and roll) of the sensor. Gravitometer and the accumulation of gyroscopic drift.	
	InterSense IS-300 Ex. 3 at 17.		
	See Disclosures with respect to	o Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.	

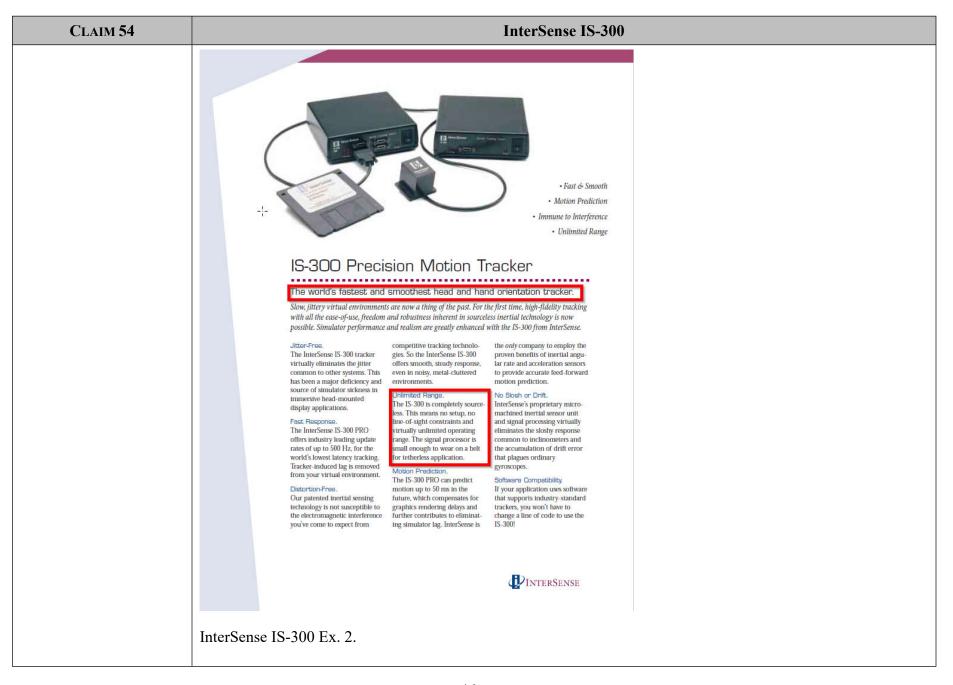
Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 45 of 78

Exhibit A-15

HH. INDEPENDENT CLAIM 54

CLAIM 54	InterSense IS-300
[54.pre] A tracking system comprising	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, a tracking system. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
[54.a] a sourceless orientation tracker for mounting on a user's head, and	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, a sourceless orientation tracker for mounting on a user's head. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.:





CLAIM 54	InterSense IS-300		
	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.		
[54.b] a position tracker adapted to track a position of a first localized feature associated with a limb of the user relative to the user's head.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, a position tracker adapted to track a position of a first localized feature associated with a limb of the user relative to the user's head. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.: 18-300 Pop Precision Metern Tracker The Waysback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/2002/10/17040949/http://intersense.com/80/products/precis INTERSENSE WE BRING 3D TO LIFE 18-300 Pro Precision Motion Tracker The Word D's FASTEST AND SMOOTHEST HEAD AND HAND ORIENTATION Macke slow, jittery virtual environments history. Now high-fidelity tracking with the ease-of-use, freedom and robustness of sourceless inertial technology is here. Enhance simulator performance and realism with the 15-30 from InterSense. • Fast & Smooth • Motion Prediction • Inmune to Interfence • Unlimited Range InterSense IS-300 Ex. 1.		

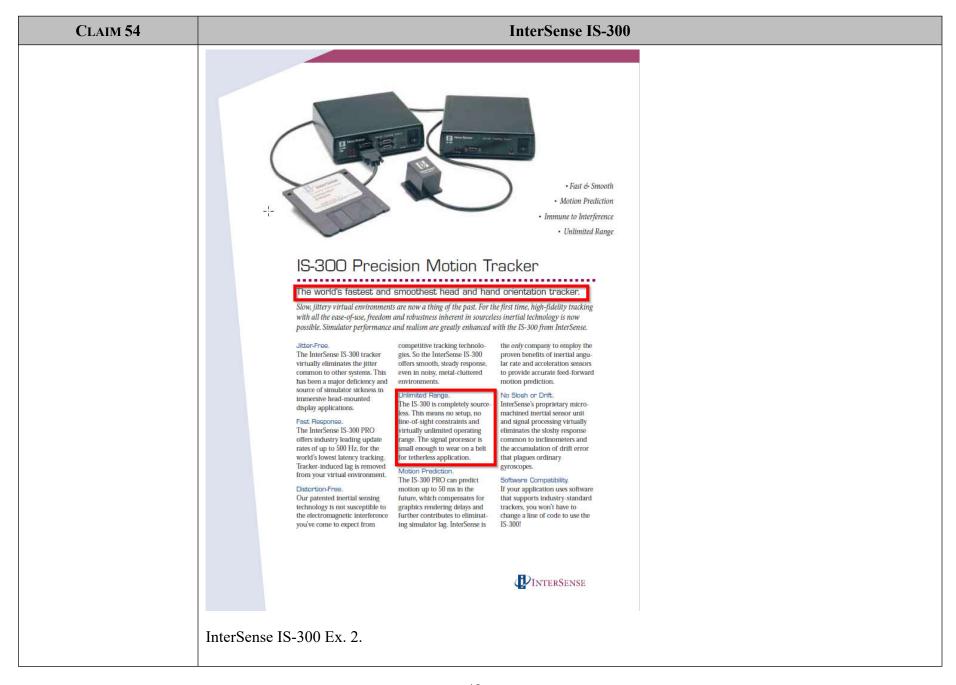


Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 54	InterSense IS-300		
	2 Specifications an	nd Performance Ch	aracteristics
	Performance Specification	s Yaw, pitch, and roll	
	Angular Range	All orientations	€
	Maximum Angular Rate: Angular Resolution:	1200°/sec 0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	Interface:	RS-232C with selectal	ble baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with indu	stry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

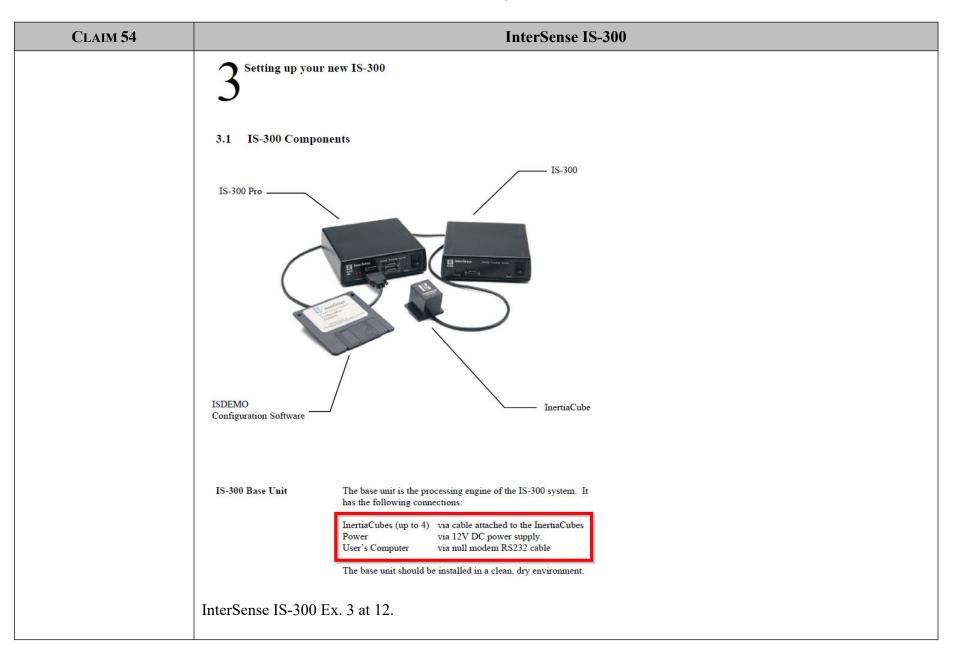
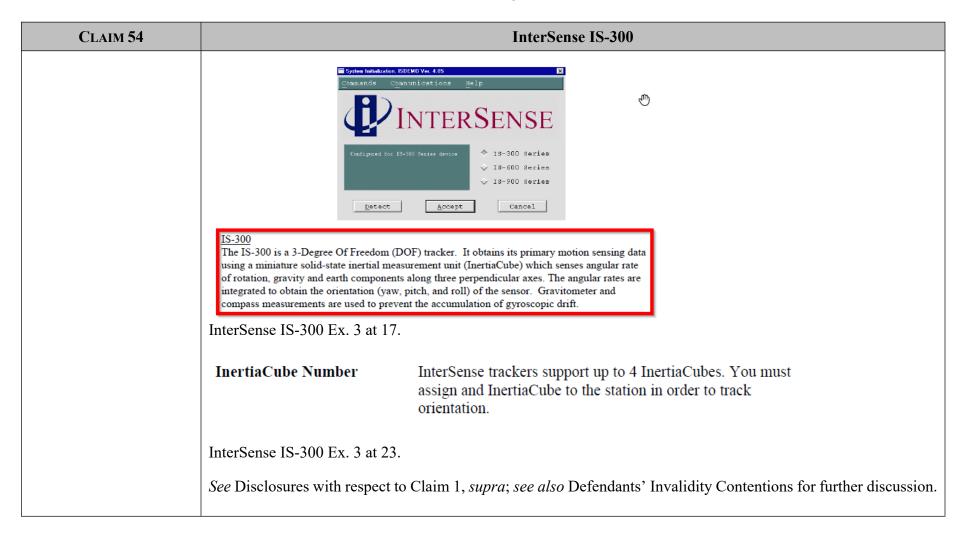


Exhibit A-15

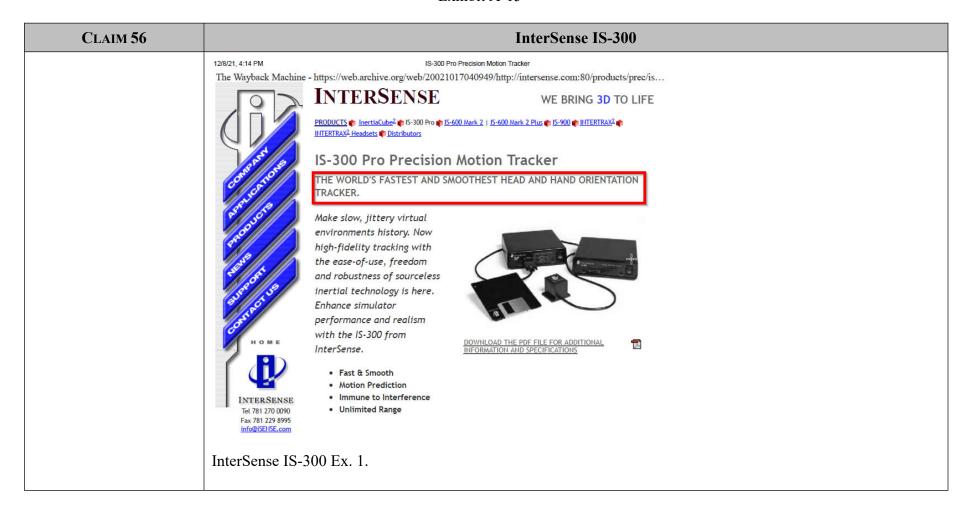


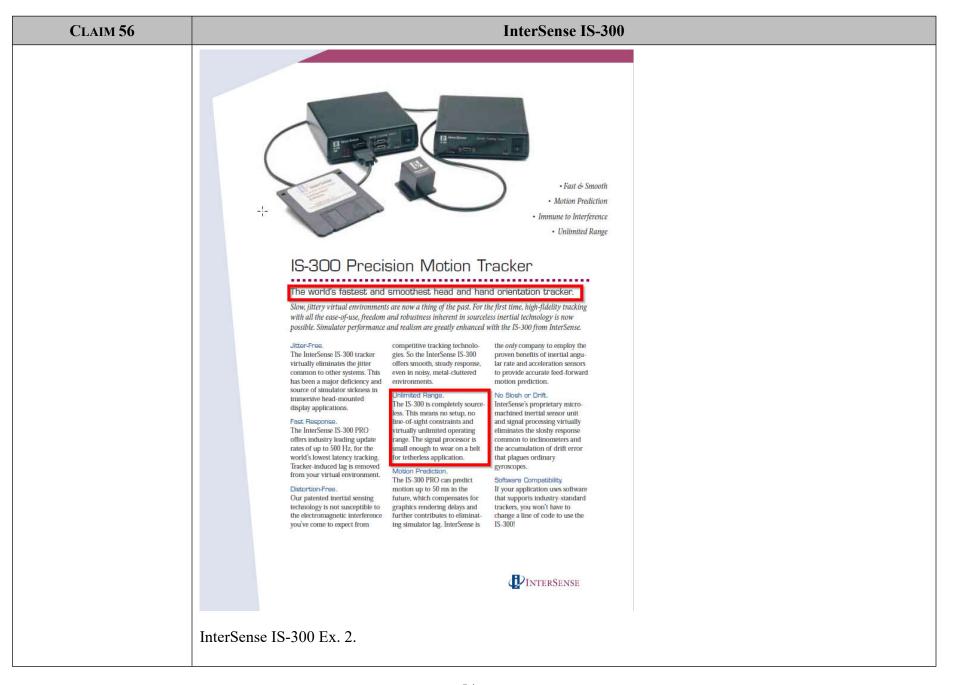
Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 53 of 78

Exhibit A-15

II. INDEPENDENT CLAIM 56

CLAIM 56	InterSense IS-300
[56.pre] A system comprising:	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, a system. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.
[56.a] mounting a first inertial sensor on a user's head;	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, mounting a first inertial sensor on a user's head. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.:





CLAIM 56	InterSense IS-300		
	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 1, supra; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.		
[56.b] mounting a second inertial sensor elsewhere on the user's body or in an object held by the user; and	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, mounting a second inertial sensor elsewhere on the user's body or in an object held by the user. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.:		
	The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/20021017040949/http://intersense.com:80/products/prec/is INTERSENSE WE BRING 3D TO LIFE PRODUCTS		

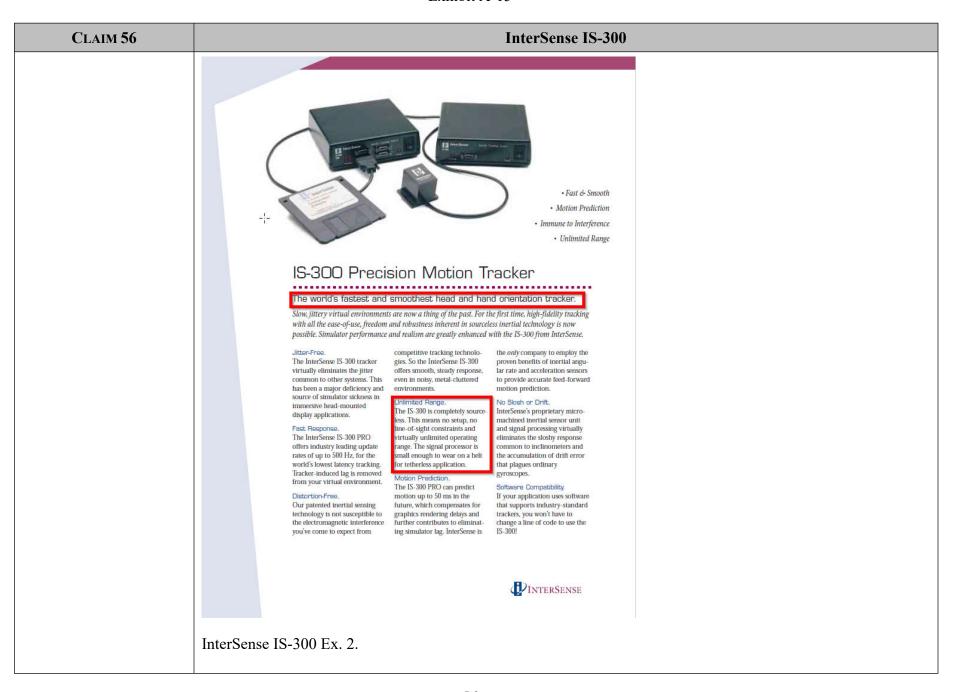


Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 56	InterSense IS-300		
	2 Specifications at	nd Performance Ch	aracteristics
	Performance Specification	s	
	Degrees of Freedom	Yaw, pitch, and roll	
	Angular Range	All orientations	<u> </u>
	Maximum Angular Rate:	1200°/sec	
	Angular Resolution:	0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	Interface:	RS-232C with selectar	ble baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with indu	astry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

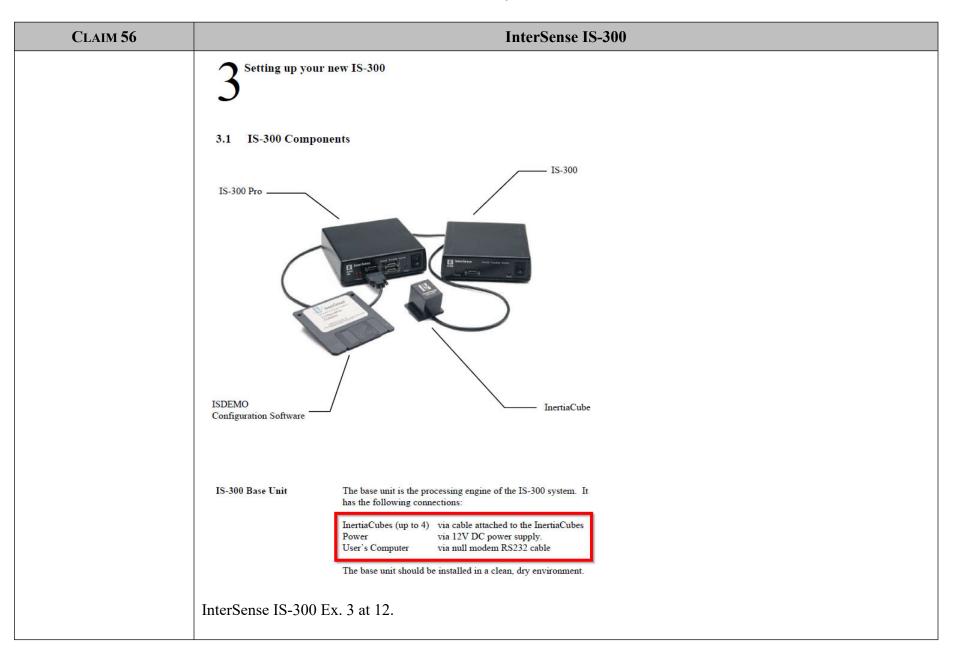
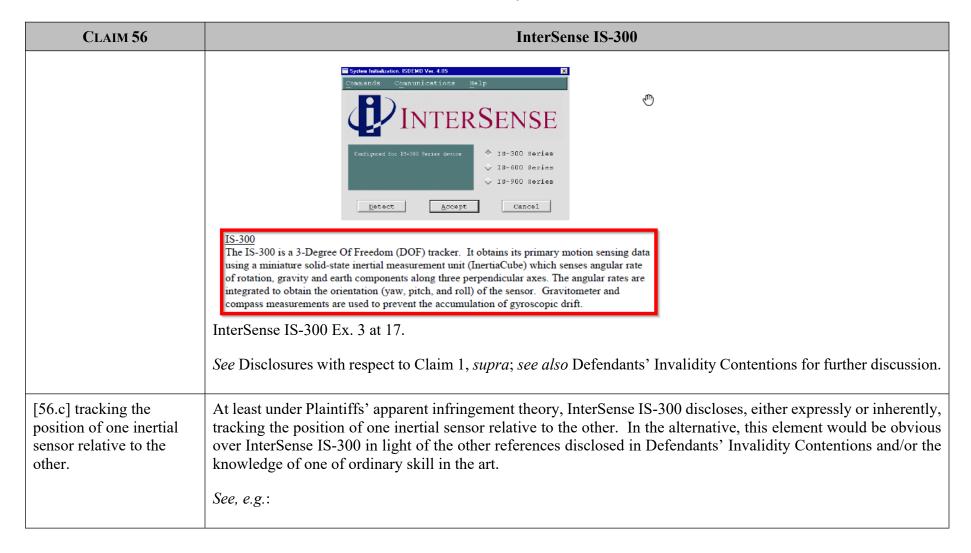
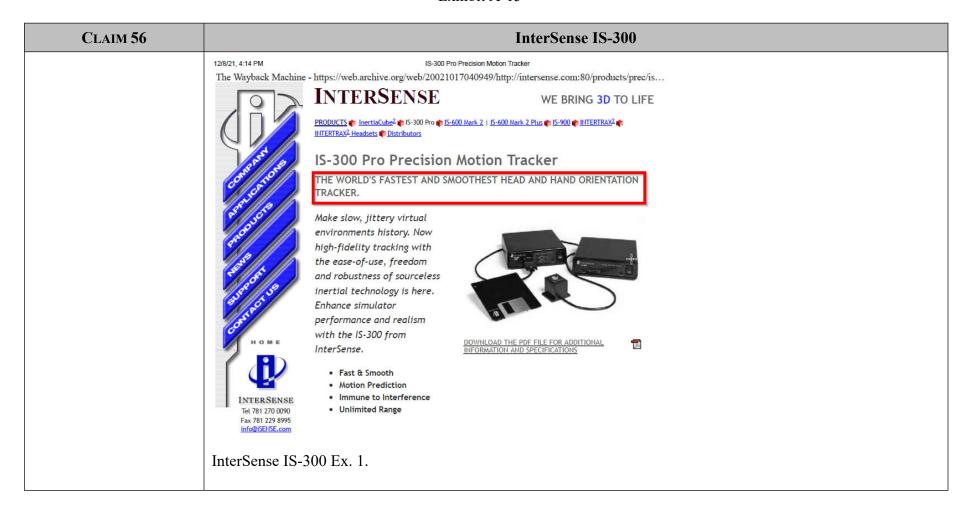
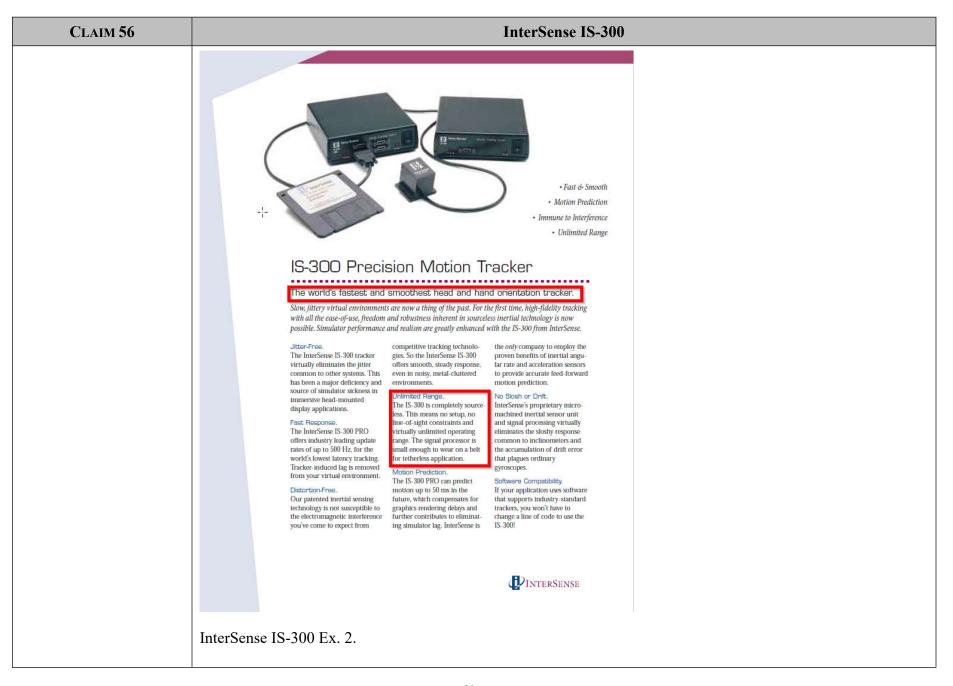


Exhibit A-15







Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 63 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 56	InterSense IS-300		
	2 Specifications and	nd Performance Ch	aracteristics
	Performance Specification	s	
	Degrees of Freedom	Yaw, pitch, and roll	(**)
	Angular Range	All orientations	
	Maximum Angular Rate:	1200°/sec	
	Angular Resolution:	0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	Interface:	RS-232C with selecta	ble baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with indu	astry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

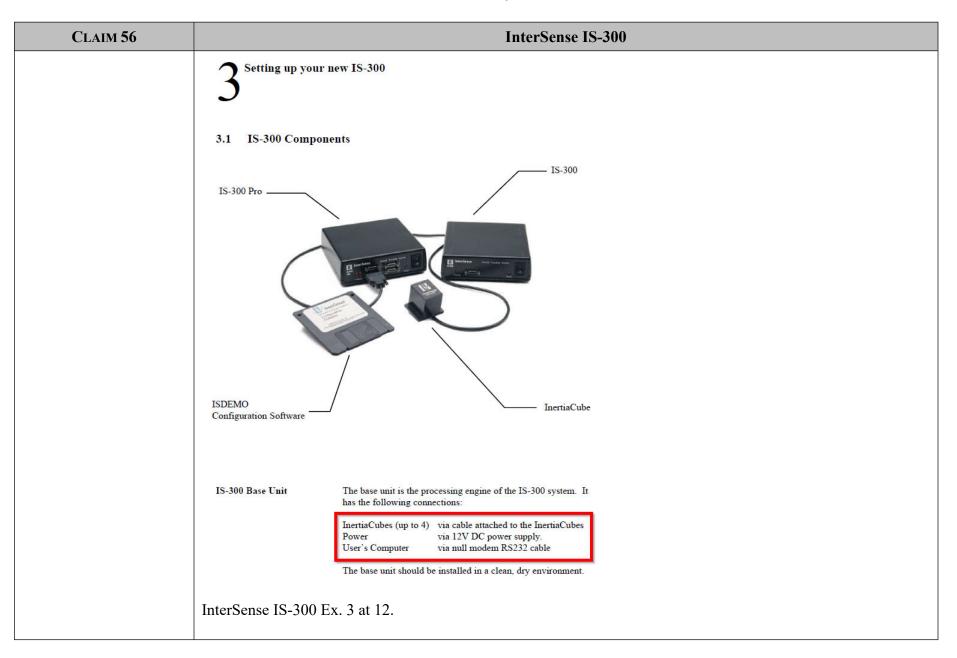
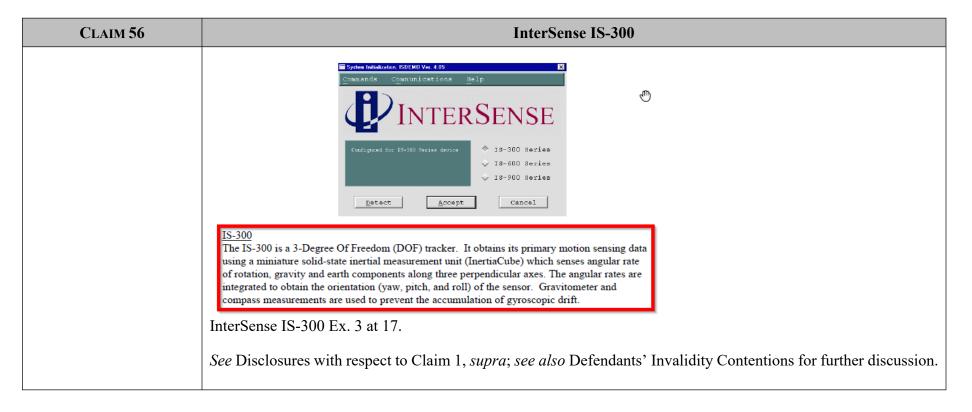


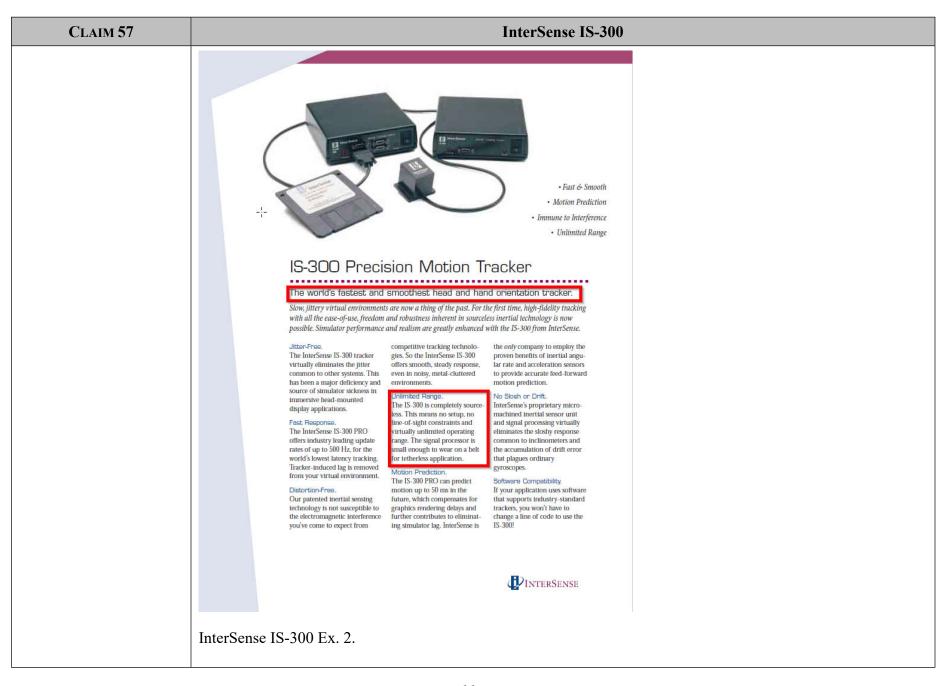
Exhibit A-15



JJ. DEPENDENT CLAIM 57

CLAIM 57	InterSense IS-300
[57] The method of claim 56, further comprising: sensing data at the first and second inertial sensors and using the sensed data to track the position of one inertial	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 56, further comprising sensing data at the first and second inertial sensors and using the sensed data to track the position of one inertial sensor relative to the other. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.:

CLAIM 57	InterSense IS-300
sensor relative to the other.	18-300 Pro Precision Motion Tracker Interest Inte



Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 68 of 78

Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 57	InterSense IS-300		
	2 Specifications an	nd Performance Ch	aracteristics
	Performance Specification	s	
	Degrees of Freedom	Yaw, pitch, and roll	•
	Angular Range	All orientations	
	Maximum Angular Rate:	1200°/sec	
	Angular Resolution:	0.02° RMS	
	Angular Accuracy:	1.0° RMS	
	Dynamic Accuracy:	3.0° RMS	
	Update Rate:	up to 500Hz	
		IS-300	IS-300 Pro
	Prediction:	NA	0-50ms
	Number of InertiaCube Sensors:	1	up to 4
	Interface:	RS-232C with selecta	ple baud rates to 115, 200
	Protocol:	Compatible with indu	stry-standard protocol (FASTRAK [™])
	InterSense IS-300 Ex.	3 at 10.	

Exhibit A-15

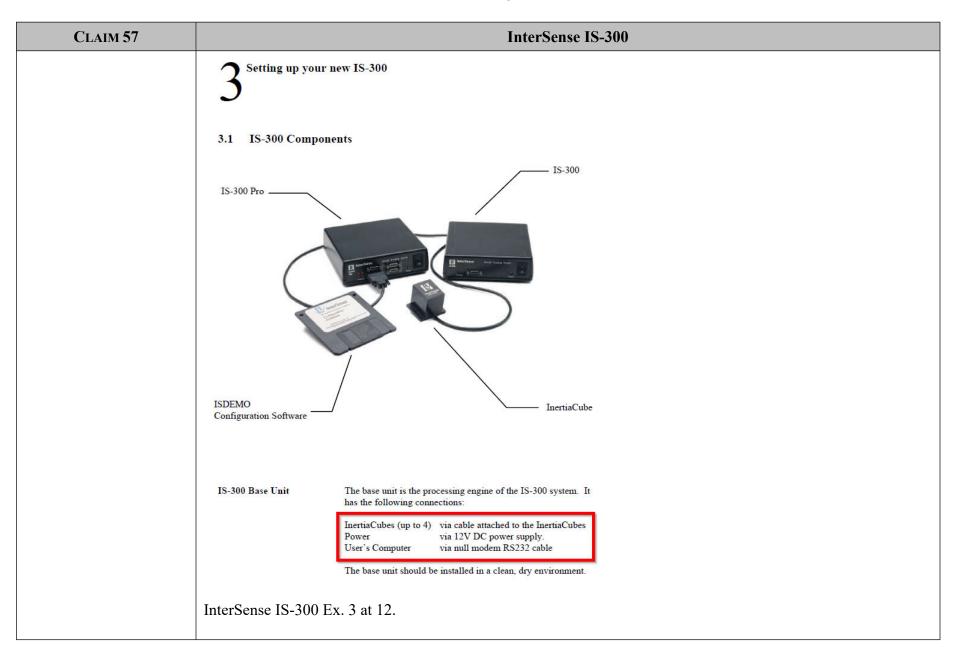
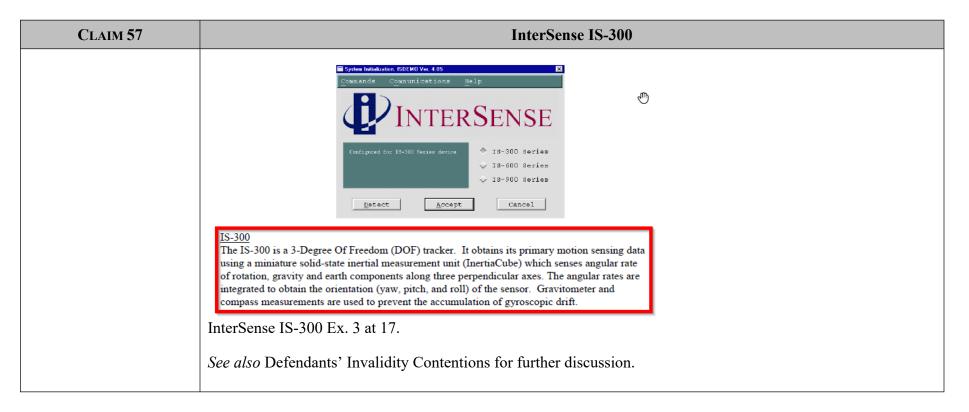


Exhibit A-15



KK. DEPENDENT CLAIM 58

CLAIM 58	InterSense IS-300
[58] The method of claim 57, wherein tracking the position of the inertial sensor is done without reference to any signal received from a source not mounted on or held by the user.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 57, wherein tracking the position of the inertial sensor is done without reference to any signal received from a source not mounted on or held by the user. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g.:



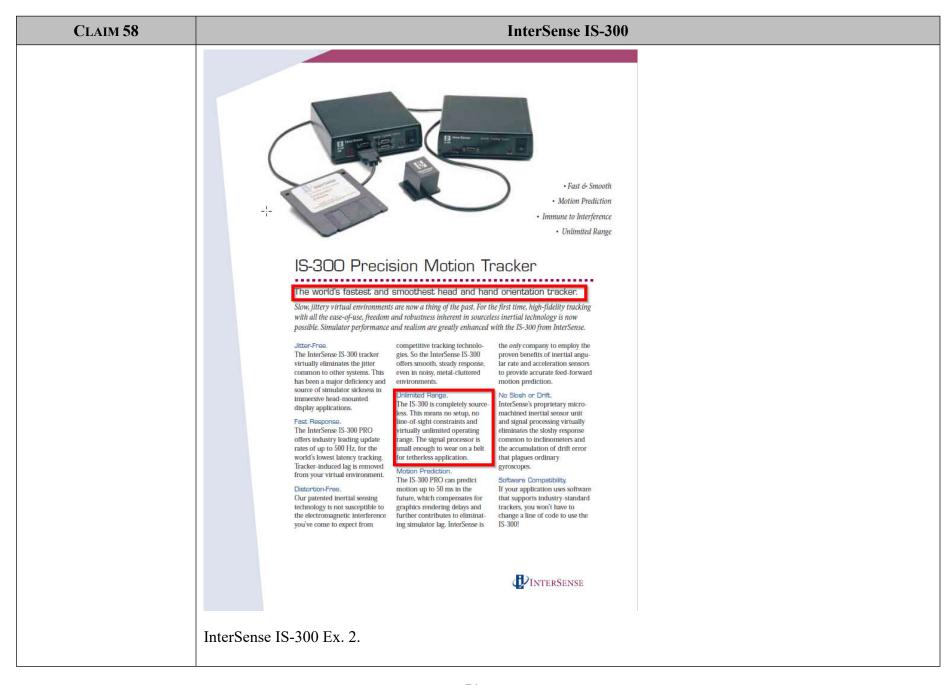


Exhibit A-15

CLAIM 58	InterSense IS-300
	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 57; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.

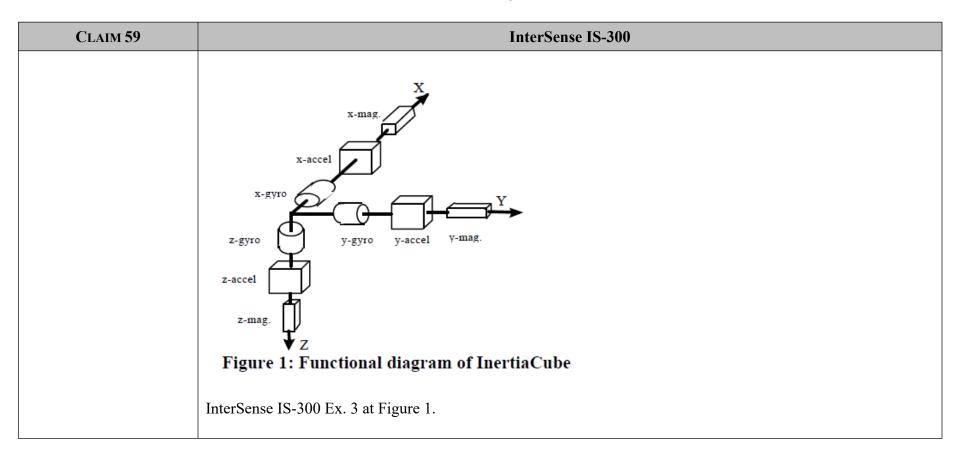
LL. DEPENDENT CLAIM 59

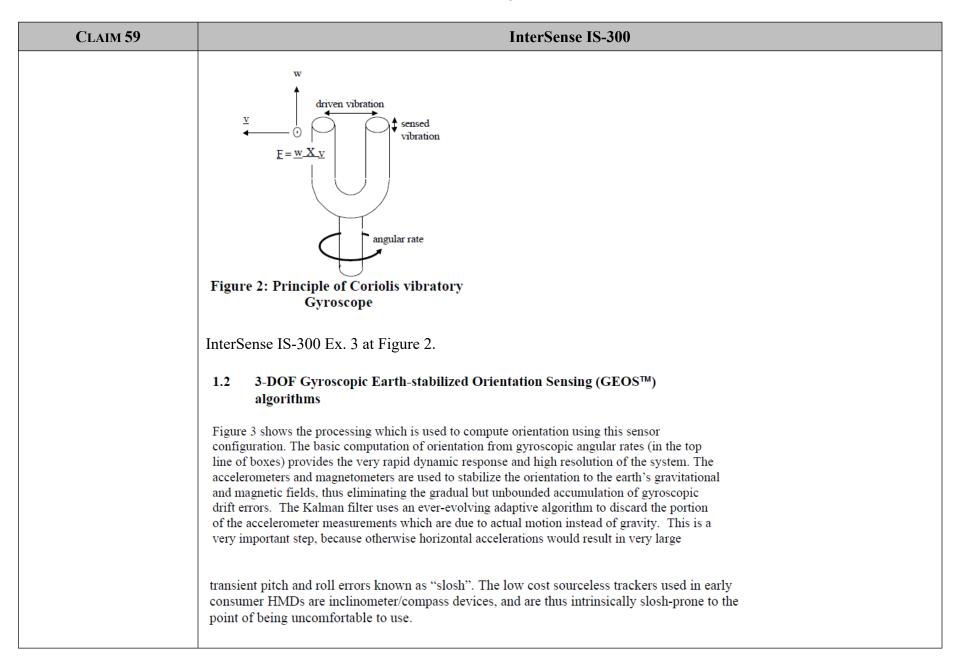
CLAIM 59	InterSense IS-300
[59] The method of claim 58, wherein the drift of the relative position or orientation of the second inertial sensor relative to the first inertial sensor is corrected by measurements between devices on the user's head and devices elsewhere on the users body.	At least under Plaintiffs' apparent infringement theory, InterSense IS-300 discloses, either expressly or inherently, the method of claim 58, wherein the drift of the relative position or orientation of the second inertial sensor relative to the first inertial sensor is corrected by measurements between devices on the user's head and devices elsewhere on the users body. In the alternative, this element would be obvious over InterSense IS-300 in light of the other references disclosed in Defendants' Invalidity Contentions and/or the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. 1 Theory of Operations Congratulations for buying the finest orientation tracker on the market! This technology offers you several advantages: Very low latency Unlimited range Prediction based on directly sensed motion derivatives Smooth, jitter-free tracking The IS-300 is an inertial 3-DOF (Degree of Freedom) orientation tracking system. It obtains its primary motion sensing using a miniature solid-state inertial measurement unit (called an Inertial-Cube-Pay which senses angular rate or integrated to obtain the orientation (www.pitch. and roll) of the sensor. Gravitometer and compass measurements are used to prevent the accumulation of gyroscopic drift. InterSense IS-300 Ex. 3 at Section 1.

Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 74 of 78

CLAIM 59	InterSense IS-300
	1.1 InertiaCube™ integrated inertial instrument
	The InertiaCube is a monolithic part based on micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technology involving no spinning wheels that might generate noise, inertial forces and mechanical failures. The InertiaCube simultaneously measures 9 physical properties, namely angular rates, linear accelerations, and magnetic field components along all 3 axes. Microminiature vibrating elements are employed to measure all the angular rate components and linear accelerations, with integral electronics and solid-state magnetometers. The magnetometers are included for optional yaw drift correction in the sourceless inertial orientation mode only. The geometry and composition of these elements are proprietary, but the functional performance of the multisensor unit can be understood sufficiently by reference to the equivalent diagram in Figure 1.
	Figure 2 illustrates the basic physical principal underlying all Coriolis vibratory gyros. Suppose that the times of the tuning fork are driven by an electrostatic, electromagnetic or piezoelectric drive to oscillate in the plane of the fork. When the whole fork is rotated about its axis, the times will experience a Coriolis force $\underline{F} = \underline{\omega} X \underline{v}$ pushing them to vibrate perpendicular to the plane of the fork. The amplitude of this out-of-plane vibration is proportional to the input angular rate, and it is sensed by capacitive or inductive or piezoelectric means to measure the angular rate.
	By way of comparison, a conventional inertial measurement unit (IMU) senses 6 of these properties using 6 separate instruments (3 rate gyros and 3 linear accelerometers) each of which by itself would typically be larger, heavier, and more expensive than an InertiaCube. Unlike conventional rate gyro and accelerometer instruments, which must be carefully aligned on a
	precision machined triaxial mounting block, the InertiaCube is a monolithic device with its orthogonal outputs factory calibrated to precise alignment. Being a digital device, the InertiaCube cabling and connectorization is relatively non-critical, and the cables can be extended up to 30 feet without fear of contaminating sensitive analog signals. The power consumption of the InertiaCube is 30 mA at 9V, which makes it suitable for prolonged operation from a small battery in future wireless applications. Figure 3 shows an InertiaCube next to a floppy disk for scale.
	InterSense IS-300 Ex. 3 at Section 1.1.

Exhibit A-15





Case 4:22-cv-03892-YGR Document 129-37 Filed 03/02/23 Page 77 of 78

CLAIM 59	InterSense IS-300
	In GEOS mode, the reference frame (hereafter referred to as Navigation frame or Nav frame or N frame) is the locally-level geographic frame with its x-axis pointing north, y-axis east, and z-axis down. The Euler angles reported by the tracker can be described as a sequence of rotations applied to the InertiaCube starting with its body axes initially aligned with the Nav frame axes and resulting in the current orientation. The sequence starts with a rotation by (+yaw) about the Z axis, followed by a rotation by (+pitch) about the new Y axis (i.e. body frame axis), followed by a rotation by (+roll) about the new X axis (i.e. body frame x axis)
	Roll Y Pitch Yaw Z
	The line from the magnetic field sensor outputs of the InertiaCube to the Kalman filter is a dotted line to indicate that the use of the magnetometers may optionally be disabled. The accelerometer measurements are sufficient to correct all the drift in pitch and roll, and the geomagnetic compassing function is only used to correct drift in yaw. In many fly-through applications absolute yaw referenced to magnetic north is not important and relative yaw tracking is sufficient. This is the case when the user can turn to face an object or rotate the virtual world to bring that object into view. In these situations it may be desirable to turn magnetic yaw compensation off if there are large variations in the direction of magnetic north over the tracking area. With the compassing turned off, the yaw value will drift a few degrees per minute. This drift is too slow to notice while it is happening, but the cumulative yaw error may eventually become noticeable if the user is seated in a fixed chair, and then it may be necessary to send a Heading Boresight command. When yaw compensation mode is disabled,

CLAIM 59	InterSense IS-300
	the Nav frame axes are aligned instead to pseudo-north, pseudo-east, and down, where pseudo- north is simply the direction the InertiaCube x-axis was facing on power-up or after a Heading Boresight command.
	The Perceptual Enhancement Algorithm (PEA) indicated with dotted lines is an option provided for HMD tracking and similar applications which is designed to make the output data minimize perceivable errors rather than minimize mean square errors. Because the human observer is more sensitive to jitter and drift when still or moving slowly, the PEA uses adaptive filtering to preferentially suppress these effects as the head slows down. Interestingly, the PEA only filters the corrections to orientation made by the error estimator, and not the orientation signals themselves. Therefore, the trade-off is increased dynamic error, and not increased latency. If a head at rest suddenly makes a rapid movement, there will be no additional latency imposed by the PEA in the all-important head-motion-to-visual-feedback sensorimotor loop. The Perceptual Enhancement is a constantly evolving family of fuzzy rule-based algorithms which have been quite successful in eliminating most perceivable jitter and drift without introducing any latency. For information on controlling the PEA see the Perceptual Enhancement Level command in sections 4.4.2 and 5.2.2. InterSense IS-300 Ex. 3 at Section 1.2. Orientation Integration Orientation Prediction
	a _{x,} a _{y,} a _z Perceptual Enhancement Algorithm The stimator Perceptual Enhancement Algorithm Perceptual Enhancement Algorithm
	Figure 3: GEOS mode tracking algorithm
	InterSense IS-300 Ex. 3 at Figure 1.
	See Disclosures with respect to Claim 57; see also Defendants' Invalidity Contentions for further discussion.